

**M.A. Examination 2018**  
**Semester-II**  
**Course : EDN-322**  
**Development of Education in India**

**Time : 3 Hours**

**Full Marks : 70**

**Questions are of value as indicated in the margin.**

**Group -A**

1. Attempt **any four** questions: 4×10=40
- a) What are the salient features of Ancient Indian Education? Discuss the objectives of Education and Methods of Teaching in Upanishadic Period. 10
  - b) Compare the Vedic and Buddhist Education system with reference to objectives, curriculum and discipline. 4+4+2
  - c) "To acquire knowledge is obligatory upon every Muslim man and woman." Discuss the importance and objectives of knowledge acquisition in Islamic System in the light of above statement of the Prophet. 10
  - d) Discuss the role of Early Missionaries activities in the Development of Indian Education in Colonial India. 10
  - e) Explain the main features of New Policy on Education (1986). Why there was a need of Pogramme of Action (1992) and how it contributed to the development of Education in Modern India? 5+5=10

**Group-B**

2. Attempt **any four** questions : 4×5=20
- a) Write a detailed note on the Universities in Ancient India.
  - b) Discuss the role of Madarasas and Sufi Khanqahs in medieval period.
  - c) What is '*Ashtangik Marg*'? How it is r elated to Education?
  - d) Describe the points of controversies in Macaulay's Draft.

**Group-C**

3. Attempt all the questions : 2×3=6
- a) Mention the Hindu centres of learning in medieval period?
  - b) Briefly explain the six schools of Indian Philosophy.
  - c) Give an account of translated works of ancient Indian literature in medieval India?
4. Attempt all the questions : 4×1=4
- a) *Shiksha* as mentioned in *Vedanga* refers to-  
(i) Art of pronunciation, (ii) Learning Music, (iii) Process of Education,  
(iv) Development of Memory
  - b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy died and buried in –  
(i) Bristol, (ii) Calcutta, (iii) New York, (iv) Bombay
  - c) Who was the chairperson of National Knowledge Commission 2005?  
(i) Man Mohan Singh, (ii) Narendra Modi, (iii) Shashi Tharoor, (iv) Sam Pitroda
  - d) Education is a fundamental right according to- (i) Article 14, (ii) Article 21,  
(iii) Article 21-A, (iv) Article 45
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